The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1870.

We are assured that the reports concerning the candidacy of Wayne McVeigh, Esq., for Governor, as well as those concerning his name with a Cabinet position, are groundless so far as that gentleman is concerned. Mr. McVeigh, we are assured, is about to go abroad for the improvement of his health, which has become very much impaired.

The McFarland-Richardson case is likely to prove an over-dose of insanity on the public stomach. The comments of the press and the public in general plainly denote this. Perhaps, as things were going, an over-dose administered in the form of the late trial was the best thing that could happen. In the manifest revulsion that has been produced in the public mind, perhaps the greatest danger to be apprehended is that the opposite extreme will be reached, which would be a natural consequence of the degeneracy which it must be confessed in many places marks the administration of justice at the present time. We may hope that the pendulum after these erratic vibrations, will finally settle down to its true motion and limits, and that something will have been learned at a cost no greater than its real value.

Senator Cameron and his friends did not cause or object to the appointment which the administration conferred on Mr. Curtis. If Mr. Curtis is not fitted for the position, if not loyal to the President's aspirations, must have embarrassed and disagreeable relations with Secretary Boutwell, was suffered to insult and thus grievously wound Mr. Cameron, construed into tacit approval.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

This certainly is wonderful magnanimity! But the truth is that Senator Cameron's wishes for or against Gov. Curtis's appointment neither had nor possibly could have had the slightest influence. The appointment was a free and unsolicited offer by Gen. Grant, and the pretense by Cameron now that he could have controlled the appointment, is an insult to the President. The fact is Cameron did his best to prevent the confirmation of Curtis in the Senate, and was sharply rebuked for it by Senator Scott, who led the Senate and left Cameron standing alone in his opposition to the "War Governor."

It is predicted now that even the Funding bill will fail, and that Congress will adjourn with nothing done with the finances. The time for making nominations in some of the States is at hand, and we observe that it is becoming the habit to speak of individual members of Congress in praise of their abilities, the faithfulness of their labors, and the necessity of their re-nomination. In view of what Congress has not done, is not likely to do that they should do, as well as what they have done that they should not have done, all this sounds not a little curious. One would suppose that with so many able, faithful and indispensible men congregated together as law makers, after six months of labor, nothing would remain to be desired; whereas the truth is, the land is filled with complaints, which are likely to become louder from still further omissions. Either the praises or complaints are unjust. When the day of reckoning comes it will be well if the people decide dispassionately which.

The report of the Committee on Manufactures in reply to the essay of Mr. Wells on our national industries, effected by free trade and protection, is one of the clearest and ablest documents that has anywhere at any time appeared on the subject. The exposure of Mr. Wells's statements and theories is complete, and the argument should possess great weight with Congress. We only regret that on account of its length we cannot lay the document before our readers. The credit of the authorship, we think we do not err in saying, belongs to the Hon. D. J Morrell, who has no superior as a clear-headed, practical statesman in the Pennsylvania delegation. He belongs to the order of men whom the people should keep in Congress as long as they are willing to remain there. And we embrace this opportunity to express the regret which we know to be very general, that some of the Republicans of Cambria county should oppose his re-election. The gentleman is an honor to the district and State, and his constituents—especially Republicans—should permit no minor considerations to deprive him of a single vote.

In the days of slavery, the advocates of the peculiar institution used to claim much for its beneficent effects upon the negroes, while some of those who only apologized for it as a necessity for which the existing generation were not responsible, readily admitted that, by its operation, several millions of savages had been civilized. A distinguished American historian even contended that history furnished no other example of so rapid and satisfactory an advancement from barbarism to civilization as had been achieved among the slaves of the United States. The view, whether correct or not, formed no apology for the institution, as we need hardly say. In fact, various grades of civilization seem to have existed among the slaves. One cause of the difference existed in the varying degrees in which the African tribes from which they had come, were civilized. The negroes of the South are the descendants of a number of different tribes or petty nations, some of which are considerably in advance of others in culture, if we may apply the term. Then, all over the South, the domestic servants, by their intimate intercourse with the ruling race, were educated far above the field hands. Under the rule of slavery they were all made to learn the force of law, and taught to recognize its injunctions—and in the course of time the habit of obedience had been thoroughly formed. In the great majority of the negroes, this habit of subjection to unseen authority and of consequent restrained action, was the principal element in their civilization. Very generally fear without other motives was the chief restraint they knew. The Christian religion, in the form both of doctrine and example, had considerable power over many of them. But upon the whole, their civilization seems to have been mainly external, and quite destitute of any foundation in rational and moral conviction. The eager desire to learn manifested so generally by the freedmen, when first they had the opportunity, was much misunderstood, and gave rise to an impression altogether too favorable to their intelligence.

This earnest longing to master the alphabet or to read, is too often found satisfied with that attainment, or little more. It is the mere curiosity of the barbarian to get behind the mystery of the communication of commands or information by means of silent marks. To urge the student to make farther progress and comprehend the seed of knowledge to qualify him for the duties of citizenship, is described as a task difficult and exhausting to the patience. As to religion among the freedmen, it isstated on apparently good authority that very many are returning to or reviving the fetish worship in which their ancestors sought guidance and comfort. It is, however, well not to attach too much importance to such facts. The strange eagerness in adults to learn the alphabet was so unnatural that a special cause might have been suspected at first, and as to the revival of fetish worship, we suspect it has never been extinct in the South.

By the announcement in yesterday's cable dispatches of a new Parliamentary grant in aid of the expedition in search of Livingstone, the African traveller, we are reminded of the latest reports concerning him. Dr. Kirk, of Zanzibar, who in October last, sent a party with stores to Livingstone's relief, a short time ago, in the *Times*, reported their failure to reach him. Cholera, as was feared when they started, had destroyed a majority of them, and the remnant of the party had found a high place of refuge in the interior, where they would wait for the cessation of the pestilence in the low lands before resuming their march. Dr. Kirk also stated that when the disease should have ceased to rage, great gains would be realized by expeditions in search of ivory abandoned on the routes by perished caravans.

Dr. Livingstone is not the only African traveler about whom anxiety is felt just now. The other is Dr. Nachtigall, a German, who was sent in charge of valuable presents from the King of Prussia to the Sultan or King of Bornou. His troubles afford a singular illustration of the sensitiveness of African monarchs to European criticism. It seems that Dr. Nachtigall, in a letter, some months ago, to Dr. Petermann, of Gotha, took the liberty of making merry on the subject of certain reforms in imitation of European civilization in removed by Ali Riza, the reigning Pacha of Tripoli. Dr. Petermann published the letter, and the Dutch Consul at the Pacha's court made the person criticised acquainted with its contents. Dr. Nachtigall now writes from Mursuk, whither he had arrived on his way to Bornou, that he is detained and all his plans thwarted by the offended Pacha. It is said that Bismarck has taken measures for the Doctor's relief and for the punishment of Ali Riza.

The interest felt by the European powers in Africa at present is quite remarkable. England has long maintained its hold on the Western coast as much with reference to the future as to the actual value of the possession, and all know how active and liberal has been the participation of the government in the explorations of the last few years. It is confidently expected that one result of these expeditions will be extensive English settlements near the Eastern coast. An Austrian African expedition has probably sailed before now, and Prussian interest in the dark country now first beginning to be known, has lately been manifested in several ways. Americans generally feel that, within the limits of the great continent on which they dwell, so much remains to be done, that there is no call for them to go abroad for work on which to expend their energies. But with an offshoot of the great Republic long established on African soil under most favorable circumstances and with so large an African population among us, to whom when properly enlightened Liberia presents in all the advantages they need the strongest inducements to emigrate, it is strange that the American people do not take a more lively and practical interest in the subject. Among the leading powers of Europe rivalry is already stirring vigorously for the largest part and influence in the vast and fertile regions soon to be all laid open to the intercourse and commerce of civilization. With better chances of practical ascendency than any of them, we seem to be neglecting our opportunity.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

After the repeated failures that have had not a single redeeming feature, one would suppose that the Fenians would not undertake another movement against Canada without they had some assurance of success that did not before exist. It is fair to presume, therefore, that the present movement has some support which the leaders at least believe will help them to accomplish their object, if that object really is the invasion of Canada. No doubt the Winnepeg imbroglio enters into their calculations, but that alone, for all that appears on the surface concerning it, does not afford encouragement sufficient to redeem the movement, if invasion is designed, from the imputation of absolute insanity. The question is, is there under the the surface a state of things existing in Canada which affords real grounds of encouragement to the Fenians? A correspondent of the Commercial, from whose letter, dated at Toronto, a quotation is given elsewhere, may have hit upon that which will afford a clue to the grounds of the Fenian expectation. The writer, who is an intelligent observer, after referring to the Winnepeg rebellion, the sympathy of a large portion of the Canadian population with Riel, and the dissatisfaction generally which exists in the Provinces, says: "Before the matter is settled it will resolve itself into a war between Protestantism and Catholicism." Riel is a Catholic, and has the support of the French portion of the Canadians, who generally are Catholics. The Fenians are mostly if not wholly Catholics. The question is, do we find here an explanation of the grounds of the Fenians' expectation?

As any one might have predicted would be the case, the President's proclamation follows the Fenians to the border. The line of perfect neutrality drawn in regard to the British Red River expedition, in excluding the vessels connected therewith from the Sault Canal, the Government must maintain concerning the Fenians and all other unlawful movements. We must think, that independently of our treaty obligations, it would be a mercy to these adventurers to keep them out of Canada. Weak as the military establishment of Canada may be, it is probably strong enough to defend the country from any invasion the Fenians can organize. Any considerable uprising on the part of the Canadian people might change this somewhat, but we fail to find the evidence that an uprising is contemplated or likely to take place, even though dissatisfaction exists beyond a question among the French portion of the population. If the movement to the border is designed simply to help Riel by calling back the military force which has been or is about to depart for the purpose of dislodging him and subduing his adherents, it may be said to possess a certain amount of cleverness in the management. And this appears to be the only light in which the present movement is not positively insane.

There has been some misapprehension of the position of the Administration on the bill providing a portion of the Fenians for the expedition to pass through the Sault Ste. Marie canal, and one of the vessels was refused before explicit orders were issued. The order left unrevoked by the President to be after all vessels not carrying munitions or contraband of war a free passage through the canal. This is precisely the privilege that is extended to American vessels in passing through the Welland canal. Information is at hand that vessels loaded with supplies for the Winnipeg expedition have already passed through the canal into Lake Superior, *en route* for the chain of lakes in the Red River country.

Wooden pavements are not favorable for bonfires. Certain enthusiastic Democrats, in New York, bent on celebrating their victory by the usual burnt offering of tar barrels, were much enraged to see fire lit on the pavement in East Twenty-fourth street, which was consumed for nearly a whole block. The only similar incident we recall was in the great fire of San Francisco in 1869, when, the streets being grants, the inhabitants burned not only the houses burning over their heads, but the very ground beneath their feet. These facts, however, afford no valid objection to wooden pavements, which, when well laid down, are now conceded to be the best yet invented.

Gen. Cameron cares even less than his friends do for the. But it cannot be overlooked—and it should not be hidden—that his assistants are doing much to earn the reputation for Republican party that is so generally imputed to Democracy. No man can point to any Democratic Administration that has committed greater blunders, or even bigger asininities in the performance of political duties.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

What about Bull Run last, and U. S. troops kept on the Plains in the interest of contractors, contrary to the wishes and an order of Gen. Scott? And what about certain horses and carriages which the aforesaid contractors paid for? Will Gen. Cameron never learn that his best interest lies in perfect quiet and silence?

The case of Paul Shoeppe vs. the Commonwealth will probably be reached in the Supreme Court to-day, but may not be argued as the counsel for Shoeppe have signified their aversion to bringing up the case at this term save before a full bench. Judges Chief Justice Thompson and Justice Sharswood, when the case was up on the 13th instant, expressed themselves in sufficiently plain terms against the presumption that the act of Assembly covered Shoeppe's case, to warrant the risking of the cause in the absence of Justice Williams.

An old fellow denominated Professor Barnes, but more familiarly known as "Old Barnes," has been lecturing in Boston on labor reform, and by spectacular means adduces to women "who peopled this world"—she "breathed" into existence "a Peter, a John, a Paul, a Washington, a Franklin and (?)sic, though not least," a "Professor Barnes!" The Professor thought that, "if man would take her to be his companion it would equalize things and bring them to a level with each other."

Mrs. Mary Powell, in a lecture on the Indians, makes a curious statement concerning children, which are fastened to birch bark and their limbs kept confined till they are two years old. "I have seen," she says, "as many as two hundred of these papooses at one time—but no noise came from their lips. They were healthy and comfortable, and have no need to cry. Their arms of course are not confined, only their bodies and legs."

In looking over the *Reformed Church Messenger*—one of the most ably conducted papers in this country, and the organ of the Reformed Church—we notice that, at the recent Easter communion, over seventeen hundred additions to the church are reported, from only about forty charges. Nearly all of these were received by the solemn rite of confirmation.

The Boston *Traveller* is of opinion that the revelation concerning affairs on the Rio Grande "will confirm many in the opinion already entertained that Mexico ought to be annexed to this country. But, in this connection, the question arises, whether the very evils complained of would not be greater in that event than they are now."

An old Indian woman in California, during a recent trance, prodicted that the city of San Francisco will be totally destroyed by an earthquake in 1875, and its site be submerged in water. Real estate owners there are alarmed.

FLIPPANCY VS. TRUTH.

Pennsylvania Inventive Genius and Enterprise.

The depreciation of Pennsylvania and the ingenuity of Pennsylvania artisans has always been a favorite theme of those free trade theorists who would build over the ruins of American industry the shipping and manufacturing interests of Great Britain. This is their favorite programme, and "Gath," the correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, has improved the opportunity to descant upon the direful consequences of labor as manifested in the orderly and systematic routine of our mills. This veracious correspondent, who, it appears, was raised in Philadelphia, and educated in the Central High School, established by the beneficence of our State, says: "The people who have added to the manufacturing genius of the country, the inventors, do not come from Pittsburgh, nor from Pennsylvania. The State which is the bulwark of protection is conspicuous for mechanics than Rhode Island or Connecticut." This remark is so palpably at variance with the truths of history that it carries with it its own refutation, and, therefore, needs no comment. But it affords an opportunity to recur to the mechanical and scientific triumphs of our State, which afford a truly proud record of Pennsylvania intelligence and ingenuity. The Philadelphia *North American* thus vindicates the claims of Pennsylvania to the great march of human progress and science. It says:

As to what Pennsylvania mechanics have done, the discovery is great. The first steamboat ever built with the invention of the steamboat, was a Philadelphia boat, having been built by Fitch at or on a Pennsylvanian, and his first steamer was tried on the Delaware river. Richard Norris, inventor of the first passenger railroad car, was a native of Philadelphia. When his engine was tested in England, it created general admiration. Matthew Baldwin, with the inventor of many improvements in the locomotive, and his associate, Mr. Vaughan, were men from North and Baldwin, from all the American engineers, received the highest honors for his ingenious center pull engine, for alpine grades, and was first employed on the Columbia and Philadelphia road, and in its trials, although it was a failure, was lauded by the praises of the French officer before Napoleon, who visited the trials. Baldwin's engine for grades by 7 connections, Pennsylvania engineers constructed the first railroad in Europe, and the first locomotive ever built for passenger service, with inclined planes, stationary engines and sectional fly wheels, was built by Norris, of the Schuylkill, on the ocean at Pittsburgh could be destroyed in Philadelphia without damage. The first locomotive through a mountain in America was built by Pennsylvania. The pattern of rail now used on all street railroads, as well as on the Pennsylvania road, was first used here. The first seaworthy iron craft was launched by a Pennsylvanian, who also constructed a Philadelphia mechanic, and built in a private shipyard here.

And yet this flippant detractor of his native State, and advocate of foreign interests, would place the "Keystone of the Federal arch" in a most humiliating position, and other triumphs of Pennsylvania science are not even worthy a record. That great philosopher, Benjamin Franklin, who brought the lightning down from Heaven and rendered it subservient to the use of man, was a native of the State he enlightened and of the quadrant—the greatest artist of the country, Benjamin West, were all Pennsylvanians—and Pennsylvania ingenuity and science prevails among all our successful mechanics who have perfected improvements of their own or inventions of practical value in the success of their various industrial enterprises. Besides, "the dull and heavy operative mind of Pennsylvania" has given to the world and the rest of the Republic—and more petroleum is exported from Pennsylvania than wheat from Illinois—more coal than all the rest of the country, and more iron than any other State in America and has made the production of steel and of steel rails profitable and possibly in America; it has laid more miles of steel rails in Pennsylvania than can be found in any other State, and has more miles of railroad under ground than the entire body of the Republic outside of our borders.

SUPERINTENDENT SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

As the Senate refused to confirm the appointment of Col. McFarland to the position of Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans' schools, the Governor has signified his intention of appointing some honorably discharged soldier, who is qualified, to the office made vacant. We conceive that some person who has stood high in the estimation of the "Boys in Blue," and who is thoroughly conversant with the duties of the office, should receive that responsible position. During the session of the last Legislature the two houses, both houses, including the Speaker, united in a petition asking the Governor to appoint James L. Paul. Not only was he backed up by the members of both houses, but several of letters from the prominent soldiers of the State were received by the Governor, asking him to confer the appointment upon Mr. Paul, who had served faithfully for four years in Pennsylvania regiments, and who, at the close of the war, was appointed by Secretary Stanton to a first class clerkship in the War office, which position he held until the fall of 1866, when he was removed for refusing to support the Johnson administration. He returned to his home in Westmoreland county, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1868, when he was appointed by Governor Geary chief clerk in the Department of Soldiers Orphans' schools, which position he has held ever since. As a strong evidence of his fitness for the office of Superintendent, the principals of the schools were the first to name him as a candidate. We have known him since he entered Company A, 83rd Regiment, in which company he fought under the gallant Hays, and upon that regiment being mustered out of the service, he re-enlisted and entered the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which regiment he continued until the end of the war. He is a western man, and his qualifications peculiarly fit him for the position, and we know of no man whose appointment would more please the public, or who would do more good in the cause of the soldiers' orphans. His appointment will reflect credit on the judgment of Governor Geary, and we trust it will not be long until we see his appointment announced.

"Boy in Blue."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A Washington report says that five out of the seven members of the senate telegraph committee favor the establishment of a postal telegraph system throughout the country.

A Paris correspondent writes that sixty inspectors are kept constantly busy in that city watching the butchers' wives, and that wines, beverages sold in three thousand public houses, and at the Halle seventy persons find occupation in judging the freshness of eggs by holding them before a lighted candle. Yet the amount of uncleanness and bad food found in edibles and potables is represented as immense.

The Boston *Traveller* of May 19th says: "We mentioned, a few days since, that a member of the Railway Committee had asserted that he had been offered $20,000 to defeat the Eric bill in favor of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad. The honorable gentleman from Worcester made a full explanation to his colleagues this morning, and we give him the benefit of it as follows: He was followed home one night, and, after Harriet and I had retired, says I, "Harriet, which had you rather have me do, bring home to you $20,000 for the money or an honest husband?" says she, "Thomas, an honest husband.'" The committee took no audible action upon the explanation, but a Quaker vote being taken, the majority decided that Harriet is greatly in danger of losing both."

They tell a ridiculous story of a mishap to a fat man at the recent burning of his house at Springfield, Massachusetts. The egress of fatty through the door was cut off by the flames, and a window of narrower dimensions than the man was the only way left open. He put his head out, and into the embrace of a friend, while another friend inside used a broom handle to keep him squirming, by which means he got his body through.

A visitor to the Japanese colony of Harr Schnell, at Placerville, El Dorado county, California, speaks in glowing terms of the prospect of the settlement. He says that about one hundred and ten acres have been laid out with over two hundred thousand tea plants, or nuts, as they are more correctly termed, which look finely and give promise of a bounteous crop of savory teas. The Japanese are excellent agriculturists, and all the work on this plantation is done on scientific principles. As tillers they have no superiors, being besides ingenious and capable in a hundred different ways. They are comfortably domiciled, and express themselves well satisfied with their situation.

The fruit crop of New Jersey has passed through the critical period of blooming without injury, and the fruit is well set, so that an abundant harvest is anticipated.

A snobbish traveler at Baltimore, who demanded his trunk at the depot before all others, and was told by the Irish baggage master that he must have patience and wait his turn, turned upon the baggage master with "You're an impudent dog." To which he of the trunks rejoined: "An' faith, ye are a monkey and it's a great pity that, when the two were made asses, ye didn't mate an illigant one, that ye could have yer blasted trunk under yer nose all the time."

The amount of value of the Southern crops is conclusive evidence of the rapidly increasing prosperity of that section of the country. The productions of last year will amount in the aggregate to about $650,000,000, and very nearly in the following proportions: Cotton, 3,000,000 bales, $300,000,000; corn, 285,000,000 bushels, $200,000,000; sugar, wheat, tobacco, etc., $150,000,000. Total, $650,000,000. This, with a population of 11,000,000, is an average of nearly $60 per head for the entire population—a good index of the increasing prosperity of the South.

It is said that the New York Methodist Book Concern's Book Committee have been secretely convoked with a view of suspending Dr. Lanahan, the junior book agent who exposed the enormous frauds which were recently a part of investigation. The persons who cooked up a report whitewashing the frauds, now charge that Dr. Lanahan has been guilty of slandering the Book Concern.

The prosecution of the native Christians of Japan, as to which so much has been said, has come to an end. Hundreds of the Christian converts have been imprisoned, scourged, and executed, and many thousands have been exiled and reduced to slavery by the Pagan authorities, but finally ceased, their persecutions because no more victims can be found.

The apple blossom covers the trees of New Hampshire more luxuriantly than was ever before known. Even the most antiquated orchards seem to have taken up. From all sections of the State comes the promise of an immense crop. As cider is a lawful beverage the people of Massachusetts are at liberty to rejoice in anticipation of the coming treat next fall.

Speaking of the crops, the San Francisco *Alta California* of the 15th inst. says: "The last week brought no rain, and it is now too late to expect any, or to hope for any benefit to the grain crop if it should come. The reports from the wheat crop continues to be unfavorable, and we know that the yield will be considerably less than it was in either of the last two years, and in some districts less than in any season since 1861, but that is as much as we can venture to assert at present."

THINGS AT WASHINGTON.

Dissension in the Senate—Ferry and Morton as Leaders or Representative Men—How Shall We Treat the South—The Tariff Struggle—Who Carried the Day.

[Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.]

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1870.

The Senatorial debate on the bill giving effect to the Fifteenth Amendment, makes plain what was suggested by the debate in that body on the Georgia question—that there are two parties within the Republican party. Such men as Mr. Morton, Mr. Drake, Mr. Sumner, Mr. Howard, and Mr. Thayer are for harsh and proscriptive measures towards the South; while such men as Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Ferry, Mr. Conkling, Mr. Sawyer, Mr. Warner, and Mr. Revels believe that assured peace lies in amnesty and cordial sympathy. In this present controversy the two theories joined issue through the clash between Mr. Morton and Mr. Ferry, both of whom spoke with a good deal of warmth and feeling. Mr. Ferry's was much the best speech of the two—close, logical, and generally free from demagogism.

Mr. Morton's speeches in his and the Georgia debate show that he has not advanced from his position of two years ago. As near as I can make out, he clings to the old vantage ground that the chief part of the Republican stock in trade for the campaign of next fall consists of rebel hostility and Ku Klux outrages and insecurity to Unionists. Shall we never have done with this? An example and warning is much needed, it seems to me that the condition of Tennessee might be studied with advantage. In that State the proscriptive policy had its course; the results do not appear worth coveting, do they? Yet Mr. Morton and those who cleave to his leadership would have the country pursue this policy all through the South. Impatient with the slow growth of nationality, he would try to compel it into existence by the exercise of a broader patriotism.

Mr. Ferry and his associates look with a wider vision. They admit the necessity for passing such laws as will bring equality and security to all. They would not have us extend the olive-branch. They recognize that the time for the sword has gone by. But they are let alone they won't disturb us. The other day said that sending troops only had a tendency to irritate them, and the Government ought to withdraw them altogether. Senator Scotchman, however, answered that our Government has no right either to allow men to be killed without the authority of law, loyal citizens among the rebels without protection, and if it allowed it to go unpunished, it is not worthy of our respect. After the discussion had waxed pretty hot, I remarked to the Irish gentleman that I thought they had taken lessons from their Copperhead brethren in our Northern States, and although we would not shoot each other, we were very near it. Some of the Senators on this side came over and congratulated me on the way I had put it. The party is required to address itself to measures that will stimulate confidence and stimulate progress and good-fellowship. With all due respect to Mr. Morton, the path he marks out for the coming canvass does not lead in the direction of true patriotism. The heart of the nation is with Ferry and his friends.

There are also two parties in the Republican party on the tariff issue—I am not sure but I may say three—as there are Mr. Kelley and his friends in the House labored for high and in some cases prohibitory duties, Mr. Schenck and his associates were content to secure only a moderate protection; while Mr. Allison and his friends in the Senate would put duties on a basis of revenue rather than protection. The majority of Republicans were undoubtedly with Mr. Allison on the latter question, but the minority, headed by Mr. Allison himself, carried the day, because it was strong enough to outvote the friends of the bill.

The measure was dead ten or twelve weeks ago, as I then said. Its fate in the influences and antagonisms were at work behind it, and before the end of February came to the conclusion that it could not be carried through Congress. The result of two months' labor has manifested the correctness of that conclusion. It may not seem to us of the East that they are wise, but it is a fact that the western representatives generally are not willing to risk the loss of votes, their strength and influence killed Gen. Schenck's bill. With Democratic aid, they cut down his duties on every class of iron and steel; and when the measure went to the table, it was so widely different from the bill which it was reported, that many of its strongest original friends joined in striking the death-blow, while Allison was one of its most strenuous advocates to the last. He and his associates triumphed in committee, and protection triumphed when the bill was laid aside.

Truth to tell, the party was not ready to revise the tariff at present. A certain line of policy has been pursued since the Republicans came into power with Lincoln—by the support of which, and the acquiescence of the people, a considerable section of the party, mainly in the New England States, expect the next political issue must be fought out at the polls and before the people. The election of next fall will throw light on the situation. If the so-called tariff reformers are strong in the country, the ballot-box will tell the story. I doubt, myself, if it was wise as a piece of party business, to grapple with the tariff at all in this session of Congress, having done so, and given it a decided issue in some sections next October and November; when, however comes again we shall be a deal better prepared than we now are to satisfy the country.

THE LAND TO THE NORTH OF US.

Canada Sick and Making Wry Faces at Her Medicine—General Feeling of Uneasiness—Will the Present Trouble Result in a War of Religions?

A correspondent writing from Toronto recently, says among other things:

Canada is sick and making wry faces at the medicine which she must take, and from which there is no escape. The Canuucks thought it a matter of infinite amusement to see the Yankees go through the same curing process, little dreaming that their laughter would soon turn into grief.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are sick of the Confederacy, Red River in rebellion, a strong feeling in favor of annexation to the United States, the people divided between the Canadian Government on religious grounds, their political action, and a threatened invasion of the "Finnegans," makes the Canadians decidedly uneasy and Canada as undesirable country to live in.

In traveling on a train a few days ago, I heard a rather heated controversy between three gentlemen on the subject, two of whom were two Irish Canadians. One of the Irishmen remarked that the government has no right to send troops up there to disturb those people; they are defending their homes, and if they are let alone they won't disturb us. The other one said that sending troops only had a tendency to irritate them, and the Government ought to withdraw them altogether. A third Scotchman, however, answered that our Government has no right either to allow men to be killed without the authority of law, loyal citizens among the rebels without protection, and if it allowed it to go unpunished, it is not worthy of our respect. After the discussion had waxed pretty hot, I remarked to the Irish gentlemen that I thought they had taken lessons from their Copperhead brethren in our Northern States, and although we would not shoot each other, we were very near it. Some of the Senators on this side came over and congratulated me on the way I had put it. The party is required to address itself to measures that will stimulate confidence and stimulate progress and good-fellowship. With all due respect to Mr. Morton, the path he marks out for the coming canvass does not lead in the direction of true patriotism. The heart of the nation is with Ferry and his friends.

There are also two parties in the Republican party on the tariff issue—I am not sure but I may say three—as there are Mr. Kelley and his friends in the House labored for high and in some cases prohibitory duties, Mr. Schenck and his associates were content to secure only a moderate protection; while Mr. Allison and his friends in the Senate would put duties on a basis of revenue rather than protection. The majority of Republicans were undoubtedly with Mr. Allison on the latter question, but the minority, headed by Mr. Allison himself, carried the day, because it was strong enough to outvote the friends of the bill.

The measure was dead ten or twelve weeks ago, as I then said. Its fate in the influences and antagonisms were at work behind it, and before the end of February came to the conclusion that it could not be carried through Congress. The result of two months' labor has manifested the correctness of that conclusion. It may not seem to us of the East that they are wise, but it is a fact that the western representatives generally are not willing to risk the loss of votes, their strength and influence killed Gen. Schenck's bill. With Democratic aid, they cut down his duties on every class of iron and steel; and when the measure went to the table, it was so widely different from the bill which it was reported, that many of its strongest original friends joined in striking the death-blow, while Allison was one of its most strenuous advocates to the last. He and his associates triumphed in committee, and protection triumphed when the bill was laid aside.

Truth to tell, the party was not ready to revise the tariff at present. A certain line of policy has been pursued since the Republicans came into power with Lincoln—by the support of which, and the acquiescence of the people, a considerable section of the party, mainly in the New England States, expect the next political issue must be fought out at the polls and before the people. The election of next fall will throw light on the situation. If the so-called tariff reformers are strong in the country, the ballot-box will tell the story. I doubt, myself, if it was wise as a piece of party business, to grapple with the tariff at all in this session of Congress, having done so, and given it a decided issue in some sections next October and November; when, however comes again we shall be a deal better prepared than we now are to satisfy the country.

MR. GILLILAN'S RE-ELECTION.

[From the Titusville Herald.]

This fall there are to be Congressional elections in most of the States, and many candidates are already announced. Party usage concedes at least two terms of service to a member, both of the State and National Legislature, but not more than two, unless in the case of eminent public service and usefulness.

It is every way better for the general interest of the country, and decidedly so for the measures of a dominant party to keep an intelligent, faithful and consistent member in office long enough for him to get an understanding of his official duties, and to exert a respectable influence among his colleagues and the general department of the Government. Men do not change their lawyers, doctors, agents or servants on slight pretexts, and the same reasoning applies with equal force to public officers as to private relations. In this district, composed of four counties, the present member, Mr. Gilfillan, of Venango county, asks his constituents for a re-election, and there is no good party or public reason for not re-electing him. Mr. Gilfillan has discharged his duties with fidelity and with credit. He has not allowed party ties to interfere with his public duties, much less his personal interests to dictate and control his vote. He has made several important speeches during the session, and we believe that his constituents have derived a more intelligent idea of the legislation of the session from his tariff, and the true office and obligation of the Government in relation to the same, from these speeches than from almost any other public source or discussion.

In the matter of appointments and patronage, Mr. Gilfillan's hands have been clean. He has not been identified in this matter by a regard for party service—by personal fitness and by the voice of popular petition and recommendation. And none of the commissions in which the federal offices of this district exist and none of the departments at Washington, which have control over and regulate these various offices, can bear witness to any lax, and fraudulent, indolent or partial administration of the official duty in this district. The Government has not been defrauded, nor the party weakened, by Mr. Gilfillan's recommendations, nor has there been any trick, device or scandal of faction about them, as has recently been the case in Northern Pacific Railway and the financial operations which, he says, are contemplated by its promoters, he continues:

It is a duty, owing to foreign readers, to make this statement. At home a loan like this, based on such prospects, can find few investors; abroad, where it is dazzled with high interest and gilded promises, it may find many. American credit in Europe is not strong enough to run any such risks, and it is due to the American Government, which may, if the deal is funded, want to borrow there, that at this time no such risks should be run.

THE GERMANS AND THE POPE.

The Antagonism Between Them—Dislike of German Theology.

A letter from Rome to the Vienna *Presse* says: "It must furnish every thoughtful individual with food for grave reflection to see how German learning, and especially German theology, which is everywhere else so highly esteemed, is so little appreciated in this vaunted capital of Christianity. Not a single German Protestant work can be procured from any Roman bookseller, and we even ask in vain for the writings of the ablest and most learned Catholic theologians of Germany. As may be supposed, not a book is to be seen that has been put into the Roman Index. The German bookseller, Spithover, keeps nothing but ultramontane wares, and receives every one ungraciously who inquires for any work of a different class. Thus the members of the Council are entirely uninfluenced by German writers, and, as far as this is concerned, the Jesuits could have proposed no more suitable locality than Rome. The longer the Council lasts the more easily will many German bishops forget whatever theology they took with them across the Alps. Many members of the liberty minority feel most acutely this deprivation of German theological literature. They implore Hirscher's *Anti-Janus*, submitted to them, and inquire eagerly for Janus in Spithover's shop, where, however, they find only Hergenrother's *Anti-Janus*. Addressed to the works of Dollinger or Froschhammer, it would be much easier to procure them in Australia than in Rome.

"The Pope makes no great secret of the little store he sets by the Germans, nor does he conceal that their accession would not be unwelcome to him, because, as he expresses himself, the church would thus be 'purified.' On a recent occasion he spoke very frankly on this subject with a cardinal who reflected his attention to the movement that has begun in Germany. The words of the holiness were: *Chi si fossero dissenti accumulati, sara possibile in chiesa.* (What of that? They may become schismatics, and the church will be purified)."

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AMERICAN RAILROAD BONDS ABROAD.

Action of the Berlin Bourse Concerning Them.

The foreign mails furnish detailed accounts of the statements on which the recent telegrams referring to American railroad bonds in foreign markets were based. The London *Times* of the 9th, in its money article, said:

The Frankfort advices state that at the Berlin Bourse, on the 3d inst., the following communication from the Aldermen of the Merchants (analogous to an English Chamber of Commerce) was posted up:

"In having come to your knowledge that a yet larger exploration of our markets is contemplated in America and England by the sale of unsound American bonds, as has hitherto been the case, to the detriment of the public, we are thereby induced to put the community on their guard against the purchase of American bonds, and particularly of American railway bonds generally, which are not admitted by the Government of the United States. Notice has been given at the same time to brokers that they should abstain from dealing in such bonds, and that no quotation will be allowed therefor."

It is reported that the communication thus referred to came from the North German Consul at New York. A telegram to that effect has been expected for some time, but would probably still have been delayed by the tediousness of official formalities had it not been for the attempt to bring on the market $100,000,000 of Northern Pacific Railway bonds. The rumor of a Honduras loan for railway purposes was likewise understood to have accelerated the step. The Frankfort Bourse, however, has kept aloof from such transactions, and is therefore not subject to the sudden fluctuations American mortgage bonds have become almost totally unsaleable, and only small amounts have exchanged hands at a further depulsion of five per cent; none but those which have been supported by promoters, such as Cisco Indian, Wisconsin, Missouri, and Central Pacific, have maintained their price.

The North German Consul in this city has denied that he made communication referred to above.

The authority of the *Times* was doubtless that of the American correspondent. On May 9 it contained a letter from him at Philadelphia, in which, after giving the history of the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., and the settlement of operations which, he says, are contemplated by its promoters, he continues:

A DELIRIUM TREMENS PATIENT

at Louisville saw "hundreds of little girls marching down the chimney and leaping through the grate bars." When taken before the city court, he complained that he couldn't answer because the barber had stuffed his mouth full of fine hair.

MR. LINCOLN'S RELIGION.

A Reply to Mr. Herndon by Wm. O. Stoddard, Mr. Lincoln's Private Secretary.

Mr. Wm. O. Stoddard, Mr. Lincoln's Private Secretary, has addressed a letter to the New York *Standard* in reply to the statement made by Mr. Wm. H. Herndon, concerning the late President's religion. After referring to the early life and associations of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Stoddard goes on to say:

However, as my own acquaintance with

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa at 95,

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 25, 1870.

The money market exhibited more animation to-day at the prevailing rates and stocks generally, though lacking speculative animation, showed a considerable tendency towards firmness and increased buoyancy.

—The New York *World* says that the prices of the leading stocks, gold and government bonds were forced down by the pressure of sales and sensational rumors in regard to the passage of Mr. Boutwell's funding bill. As the pressure of sales was withdrawn prices reacted upwards, showing the natural tendency of the market. The programme for forcing prices down by the bears, assisted by a rush to sell on the part of the public cheap, is likely to be carried out with frequent fluctuations until Wednesday, when the Committee of Ways and Means is expected to consider the funding bill. In regard to Mr. Boutwell's funding bill cancelling prices to decline the question may be well asked: If Mr. Boutwell expects to sell a four and four-and-a-half per cent. bond at par, equal to gold in currency, why then should people expect railway stocks paying eight to ten per cent. dividends to decline in price below 100, and six per cent. government bonds to decline below 104, Mr. Boutwell's prices for four and four-and-a-half per cent. bonds?

—The stock market was quantified and declined, with frequent fluctuations, under the manipulations of influential parties to engineer lower prices for the purpose of buying cheaper. The death of Mr. Asaacon Robinson of the firm of Robinson & Cox, was used to depress the feeling by reports that he was a large holder of stocks which would require to be sold. Public sales of stocks were made in this line, and were sold down to 80½. Rock Island, Chicago and Mississippi and New York Central were depressed in the same manner. The Northwestern stocks were pressing for sale by real holders, but were bought for speculative account. Reports that the Northwestern Railroad Company would undergone no change; sales of railroad iron from store at Chicago to Council Bluffs, 25,000 tons, were reported at 80 @ 82½ gold per ton

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.
The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Cartland, W. G., Chicago, Ills	3
Gillespie, S. M., New Castle, Pa	3
Harper, James J., Grand Rapids, Ohio	3
Kelley, G. W., Akron, Ohio	3
Jones, Jr., & Co., W. C., Lewistown, Pa	3
Matthews, Miss C. A., Fredericksburg, Pa	3
McPherson, Annie, New Brighton, Pa	3
Whitley, James, Commonpaw, N. J	3

THE Art Gallery closes on Saturday, the 28th.

ELGIN and United States Watch Company's watches at John Stevenson's Sons & Co.'s.

BRING PAVED.—Chestnut street in the Seventeenth ward is being paved.

SUMMER POPLIN SKIRTS at one half the former price. Morganstern & Co., 78 and 80 Market street.

THE WYLIE STREET ACCIDENT.—The little child of Gottfried Fox, so seriously injured by falling out of a window last Saturday morning, died shortly after six o'clock last evening.

ARM BROKEN.—A little daughter of Thomas Early was playing about the foot of Elm street on some joists, and fell into the cellar, breaking her arm.

NEW.—Ladies you are invited to call and see the newest novelty out in white skeleton corsets, Morganstern & Co., 78 and 80 Market street.

COL. H. J. GOODRICH, of Chicago, is stopping at the St. Charles Hotel for a few days, he is interested in the Pittsburgh coal trade and the Cherry mines.

PIC-NIC.—On Tuesday, June 14th, the Twilight Social pic-nic will be held at Monitor Grove, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to be present.

TROUT FISHING.—Mr. Theo. Gray and Col. W. B. Shaffer, of the Fort Wayne Railroad, last Saturday caught five hundred and ten trout in a mountain stream in Potter county, this state.

CLOSING OF THE BANKS.—At a meeting of the Committee of the Clearing House Association yesterday, a resolution was adopted recommending the closing of the various banks on Decoration Day, and that the Clearing House be also closed.

YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Young Men's Bible Society of Allegheny County will hold a regular monthly meeting this evening, in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church, Sandusky street. A fully attendance of the Board is desired.

DEATH IN A COAL MINE.—Jacob Foehl, a miner employed in Bigley's coal works, on the Connellsville Railroad, was killed on the Tuesday evening by a fall of slate. He was, it appears, at work in the usual manner, and was removing the mass of slate from the body, but only to find his father lifeless.

A DAY LIGHT ROBBERY.—Some person not having the fear of the law before his eyes, entered a house on Penn avenue, near Sixteenth street, yesterday afternoon, while the inmates were out, and carried off a shawl valued at fifteen dollars. The lady of the house suspects a certain party, but we believe no information has yet been made.

OAKLAND PARK.—By reference to the travelling notice, it will be seen that the Oakland Park Driving Association offer liberal premiums to trotting horses for the race on the 7th of June. The gate money will be handed over to the widow of Patrick Hogan, the man who was recently killed by a runaway horse. The purse will be mile heats, three in five, to harness.

WORTHY OF REMARK.—It is a fact worthy of remark, that nearly all of the rowdy element in the city are sojourning at the Workhouse. Mayor Brush's docket to show that within the last month commitments have been very few, and some of the worst desperadoes that infested the city removed to Claremont, and scarcely a day passes that the last does not have one or more accessions.

BURGLARIZED.—A little candy shop kept by a widow on Eighteenth street, Tenth ward, was entered by thieves at an early hour yesterday morning, and fifteen dollars stolen, and the money the poor woman had. The lady heard a noise in the store about two o'clock, and supposes that the robbery was committed about that time, the thieves effected an entrance through a back window.

ARRESTED.—Officer Peter Dressler has returned from Fayette county, whither he had gone to arrest James R. Hays, charged on oath of Mr. D. K. Colborn with felonious assault and battery. It will be remembered that on Saturday last Hays fired a pistol at Mr. C. with the intention, as he verily believes, of killing him. The Sheriff of Fayette county also waits Hays, and it is thought likely that if he made his appearance in those locality he would be apprehended and held for await orders from Pittsburgh.

MOOT COURT.—On next Friday evening the Moot Court of Allegheny county will hold a session in the District Court room. Jonas R. Butterfield, Esq., will preside as Judge. Among the cases for argument for next Friday evening: "No. 3. May Term, 1870—John A. Dexter vs. Wm. Walsh." We observe that our friend Geo. T. Oliver, Esq., is named counsel for the plaintiff. Mr. Oliver is a student in the office of Hill, Burgwin, Esq., and will no doubt make an able argument in the case. The meetings of the Moot Court seem likely to become very interesting.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—MAN INJURED.—About six o'clock last evening an accident which in all probability will result fatally, occurred on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. The following are the particulars as we were able to learn them: A German laborer named Long, attempted to cross the track by going up through one of the culverts opposite Seventeenth street, in the Tenth ward, when he was struck by the locomotive of a coal train which came by just as Long had reached the track and sat down and run over. One of his legs was so badly mutilated as the thigh that it is thought he cannot recover. He was taken to the depot and a physician called to attend his injuries.

THE COAL TRADE.—During yesterday and last night two millions eight hundred and thirty-two thousand bushels of coal were shipped by river from Pittsburgh, seven hundred and fifty thousand of this went to Cincinnati, and the balance, two million and eighty-two thousand bushels, to Louisville. This shipment one river would be looked upon as considerable by some, but it would have been far greater had there been more water. The Monongahela at Turtle creek to permit the coal fleets in the upper pools of the Monongahela to get out. As it was, the fleets were shipped, and with the exception of a few light boats, came out of pool No. 2. An interesting report in detail will be found on our third page.

The Highway Robbery.

Some persons are wont to speak of Mayor Brush in anything but commendatory terms regarding the committal to jail of John Hornewell, the stranger from Lucas county, who was arrested and robbed in our city on Monday night last. The parties charged with the robbery are known to be adepts in the profession, and it was for the purpose of having them prosecuted to the full extent of the law that Hornewell was compelled to remain in town. Then, as regards the committal, Hornewell had no money, and the Mayor ordered the warden of the jail to give him one of the cells, leave the door open night and day, to come that he might walk about when he pleased, board him and clothe him. Mayor Brush would see him paid for it. Besides, Hornewell drawn one dollar a day as witness fees, and is content to stay; and why should not the Mayor be pleased to hold him when the prospects for convicting the accused are so good?

List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania, for the week ending May 24, 1870, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City:

No. 103,388—Nut lock; Casper Dittman, Lenoxville.
No. 103,393—Manufacture of sheet iron; John D. Gentry, Pittsburgh, assignor to himself and John Lippincott, same place.
No. 103,401—Furnace for heating and puddling iron; James Westerman, Shamokin.
No. 103,427—Device for adjusting cross heads of locomotives; James D. Oakley and Richard English, Oil City.
No. 103,437—Adjustable connection of anchor rod to wailing bearing; Joseph C. Thaw, Allegheny.
No. 103,473—Refrigerating vessel; Leopold Kiss and Andrew Patterson, Pittsburgh.
No. 103,475—Platform scale; Chester C. Lyman, Edinborough.

STERLING silver fancy pieces in cases suitable for wedding gifts, just received at John Stevenson's Sons & Co.'s, 30 Market street.

A Marriage Feast Spoiled.

On Tuesday evening a young couple were joined in the holy bonds of wedlock at the residence of the bride's parents, on Eighteenth street. A large party of relatives and friends were in attendance, and, as is customary, *poke and oyster fumatives* had prepared the festal board, in the room on the first floor of the mansion. After the usual congratulations the company were invited to the banquet hall, but, to behold! nothing was to be seen but an empty table. Here was a dilemma, and fond parents, happy bridegroom, blushing bride and anxious friends were dumbfounded. On the sudden and mysterious disappearance of the cakes, confectionery, etc., prepared for the marriage feast. After diligent search it was discovered that some mischievous boys, supposed to be familiar with the locality of the marriage ceremony was taking place on the second floor, entered the house by the front door, through a window, and carried off everything on the well-spread table. The party, after understanding the true situation, resolved not to "surrender," and enjoyed themselves until the "wee sma' hours" in tripping it on the light fantastic toe. Though their honeymoon was dimmed by a cloud, we wish the bridegroom and bride happiness and prosperity all through life.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

Reiseck & Bros. vs. Ohmoeuer. Action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff, $213 56.

John A. Kurtz vs. John Norbourn. Action on a contract for the presence of a patent shoe heel. Verdict for plaintiff, $75.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

282. Shaffer vs. Whitestown Coal Company.
283. Kelly vs. Dilworth.
285. Grant School District vs. Bradley.
286. Fogel vs. McAboy.
288. Lee vs. Van Gessler.
289. Cooper vs. Briggs.
290. Somers vs. Stone.
291. Woods vs. Duff.
292. Smith, guardian, vs. Jacobs.
293. Patterson vs. Gillespie.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The ejectment cases of A. M. Marshall vs. James Andrews and Wm. Craig, and Thomas Bell vs. same defendants, are still on trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

29. Hazelwood & Birmingham vs. Hershouser & Co.
30. Walter vs. Kelly.
31. Colvin vs. Avery.
32. Orr vs. McFadden.
33. Carpenter & Burrows vs. Berger & Co.
34. Stacey vs. Porter.
35. Powell for use vs. Ferguson & Bro.
36. Kelly vs. Kelly, et al.
37. City of Pittsburgh vs. Shaffer.
38. City of Pittsburgh vs. Closier.

United States Circuit Court—Judges McKennan and McCandless.

The case of Stitt vs. Huidekoper, which has been on trial in this Court for the past two weeks, will probably be concluded to-day. The arguments to the jury commenced yesterday, and will be resumed this morning.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

Meeting of the U. P. General Assembly.

Extract of the Opening Sermon Delivered by the Retiring Moderator—The Meeting To-day.

The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church in North America commenced the twelfth annual session in the First Church, Seventh avenue, (Rev. W. J. Reid's,) last evening, and was opened with a sermon by Rev. R. Audley Brown, D.D., the retiring Moderator.

This large and influential body, which is composed of the denominations once distinctly known as the Associate and Associate Reformed Presbyterian Churches, but which formed an organic union in this city in 1858, under the name of the "United Presbyterian Church," consists of seven Synods and fifty-four Presbyteries, five hundred and sixty-five ministers, as stated and ex-, twenty-six congregations, and seventy thousand communicants.

The members of the denomination are quite numerous in the two cities and vicinity, and the annual session of the supreme judicatory of the church is to them an occasion of great interest.

The audience last night was very large, every available seat being occupied, showing the interest manifested in the meeting. The exercises were opened by the singing of the 21st Psalm, after which prayer was offered by the Rev. T. S. Kendall, of Oregon.

After prayer the audience united in singing the 67th Psalm.

THE OPENING SERMON.

Rev. R. Brown, the retiring Moderator then delivered an eloquent discourse founded on John 17, 17-23. Sanctify them through thy truth; thy word is truth. I pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word; that they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us; that the world may believe that thou hast sent me. And the glory which thou gavest me I have given them; that they may be one, even as we are one; I in them, and thou in me, that they may be made perfect in one; and that the world may know that thou hast sent me, and hast loved them, as thou hast loved me.

Below we subjoin a brief extract of the sermon.

The oneness of saints with God and one another, is one of the most pleasing themes contained in the Scriptures. Each Christian has often felt his heart glow with love unfeigned while contemplating the oneness of solitude which oppressed Peter when, on the holy mount, he looked under guard, as he now comes nigh the proud metropolis of the Roman world? And was it the first manifestation of the "communion of saints" expressed in the simple record that followed: "Being let go, they went to their own company, and reported all that the chief priests and elders had said unto them." Persecution has failed to destroy or even to shake the new community—empowered it into the form of a living organism, and quickened it into vital principle parted asunder. The human element of fleshly external organization was gradually substituted in place of the internal and spiritual unity which is the very essence of the true Church of God. (1 Corinthians, 1.) It is obvious that as organic unity tends to diversity, so diversity manifestedly tends toward free coalescence into the place of Christian charity; the tribunals of the church exercise discipline in accordance with civil pains and penalties, and Christianity has been turned into a battle-ground. Hunting grounds for proselyting troopers and preachers with the blood of Christ's saints—and all this in the name of "the Church." Let us vindicate her organic unity, and thus to prove the Christianity is heavy—born.

But let us consider some objections.

Against these arguments and in favor of organic unity, I am asked, Is there no liberty? Are all to think alike? Is there no room for individuality? Is there no room for the exercise of private judgment? Is there no room for private opinion? Is there no room for private judgment if it must yield to the decrees of an argumentity without the word? Is there no room for the free thought, and free speech, and free action, and free—things, as these things in false relations. It exists in the Church to answer Christianity. Individuality of an extent and variety of more importance than the integrity of Christian souls. To be averse of all this cry—"Liberty!" The Church was designed to conserve Christianity, not to hinder or retard it. The kernel is better than the husk; religion is better than the form; the faith in the soul is better than the letter of a creed or the decree of a council. Christianity is all important for the purpose for which they were designed and nothing more. An organic unity it would be were it all that would be purchased at the price of their existence.

THE THIRD ARGUMENT.

3. My third direct argument against organic unity is the alleged difficulty of its attainment. The doctrine of organic unity is not a novelty, nor the attempt to realize it in an untried experiment. In the past indefinite as the period may be we would be unwise indeed if we did not learn their lessons. Those lessons, as we read the author's heart, expressed in the simple record that followed: "If you love me, keep my commandments." If we they came to meet us as far as Appii Forum and the Three Taverns, whom, when they saw, they thanked God and took courage. Blessed be God for the solace of the union and communion of saints.

THE UNITY OF BELIEVERS.

In Jesus' intercessory prayer, his supplication that his followers or all time might be one, stands in distinct connection with the occasion for their sanctification by the word of truth. Sanctify them through thy truth; thy word is truth. Neither can they be one in God, unless they are necessarily one in reconcilement to one another. The words to the means, sanctification and unity to the end, and each to the result. The unity of believers in Christ and one another, when thereby, carries with it the power or conviction to the world that Christ's mission is divine. The subject of unity is not an abstraction, but is related to the concrete. It would be unwise to suffer one fault and another to suffer one fault, and among the other, must accept the inexorable fact that there is no church that shall have many departments.

The force of modern Christian civilization does not manifest itself in the union of the church and chief of all love to the brethren. Such is the unity among the followers for which Christ prayed, and which he is now realizing. It is before upon him. It is to be noticed that

II. This unity is real. It has the obvious external marks and signs. Without these it could not be realized by the world. It is more than mere sympathy, and has the impress of more than that our Master intended such a unity as above it between. In order to convert the world, the unity must be real, and it is the same. But it is equally pain that Jesus that they may be made perfect in one. Such works independently of that internal and spiritual unity that precedes it in order of existence and nature, but it is impossible for it to be long to various departments of the church external, of whatever name, moved by the same reverence for the sacred word; with consciousness of the same spiritual life, and with readiness to sacrifice them if occasion for the proof that they are one in Christ, and Christ in God. The Church was designed to conserve Christianity, not to hinder or retard it. The kernel is better than the husk; religion is better than the form; the faith in the soul is better than the letter of a creed or the decree of a council. Christianity is all important for the purpose for which they were designed and nothing more. An organic unity it would be were it all that would be purchased at the price of their existence.

THE THIRD ARGUMENT.

3. My third direct argument against organic unity is the alleged difficulty of its attainment.

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
C. B. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Served by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscription by Mail (per year) $10 00
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Northern Pacific Bill Again Debated.

Railroads Not to be Permitted to Go Through Indian Territory—The Letter Carrier System—Increase of Pay of Carriers Refused—Contest Over Printing the Reports from the Committee on Manufactures—Repeal of the Tonnage Tax—Conference Report on the Enforcement Bill Agreed to in the Senate—The Government Well Informed as to the Fenian Movement—Law to Regulate the Transportation of Live Stock on Railroads.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1870.

Railroads Through Indian Territory.

About a week ago, as was mentioned at the time, four railroad companies, viz: The Southern Branch of the Union Pacific, the Kansas and Neosho Valley, the Lawrence and Fort Gibson, and the Atlantic and Pacific, appeared before Secretary Cox by Caleb Cushing and other counsel, to argue that they had a right to extend their lines through Indian Territory. The Secretary made an elaborate examination of the argument and laws and treaties bearing on the subject, and has submitted his conclusions to the President, by whom they have been finally and fully approved. In it he decided that neither of these four roads has yet gained the right to enter the territory with its track, and the Secretary recommends that the application for the extraterritorial rights of the southern and central superintendents to the commissioner of Indian affairs, which of said four railroad companies shall first fully comply with the laws bearing on the matter, and report to the Interior Department when this fulfillment shall have taken place. The President adopts this recommendation and will not allow any road to enter, declaring that no railroad company shall be permitted to enter the Indian territory for the purpose of grazing or constructing a railroad until this report had been made to the President, and he shall have given his approval. General Cox also declares himself in favor of having the territory as open as possible from the north to south, and from east to west, meeting in the valley of Canadian river.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Bill

Occupied the greater part of to-day's session of the House. Mr. Wheeler, of Kansas, who has carefully considering the whole matter, reported the measure back just as it came from the Senate, with a statement that twenty-seven amendments had been offered, on all of which the Committee were willing a vote should be taken. The debate was continued till half past four, and was sharp and earnest. Mr. Wheeler's amendment proposed that all land granted to the company should be sold to settlers at two dollars and a half per acre, instead of five dollars, and that the company to sell at that price to title-deeds of persons not possessed of more than three hundred and twenty acres within fifty miles limit each side of the track. Both of these were rejected by members who own a large quantity of land, and on this fact is a strong indication that the Southern Pacific machines were pronounced beat by the machines were pronounced beat by the judges.

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METHODISM.

General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

MEMPHIS, May 25.—In the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Bishop Pierce presiding, the constitution of the organization and the appointment for the Board of Missions was resumed. The *pro rata* distribution of funds collected was discussed finally, and the clause providing that forty per cent. of the collections should go to the missionary board, and the remainder be used within the bounds of the annual conferences where the funds were raised, was adopted. Nashville was selected as the location of the pastoral house. The report of the Committee on Episcopacy was considered, and the following substitute offered by Mr. Lovejoy, was adopted. The report of the Committee on Episcopacy be adopted, but all these propositions were rejected, and the law remains as at present. Mr. Beaman submitted the following: Resolved, That the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in General Conference assembled, in Memphis, Tenn., this 25th day of May, A. D. 1870, hereby declares its adhesion to the principle underlying the bill, and promises, on the part of the government, that the measure should receive favorable consideration. The bill received a second reading by only eight majority. The bill for the abolition of game laws was briefly debated. Adjourned.

American Christian Conference.

President Grant, Vice President Colfax and Secretary Fish have written a letter to the London Secretary of the American Christian Conference, approving its object.

The President's Proclamation on the Fenian Movement.

Profound interest is felt in the Fenian movements in America. President Grant's proclamation seems to give general satisfaction.

Intriguing.

A powerful faction is intriguing at Annapolis to defeat the arrangements of the Fingal-Atlantic cable.

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C. F. Gallon's Dyspeptic Remedy

Will restore your stomach to its primitive strength, try it. Price

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.—Sugar quiet; prime to choice ——— Molasses ——— Corn quiet; prime 95c; fair 90c; good 92½c.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1870. NO. 217.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The English Parliament—American Christian Conference—Fenian Movements in America and the President's Proclamation—The English Atlantic Cable—Brigandage in Greece—Disavowal in Connection with the Rising in Portugal—The Cortes Adopt the Civil Marriage Bill—Female Suffrage in Italy—A Speck of War—General Saldanhan on the Iberian Union—Trial of Mowers in France.

Parliament.

LONDON, May 25.—The House of Commons has rejected the proposal to disestablish the English Church in Wales. Gladstone opposed it on the ground of its being a crusade against the English Church in general Britain.

LONDON, May 25.—The secret debate in the House of Commons last evening related exclusively to the disestablishment of the Irish Church. The amendment, moved by Mr. Bruce, home minister, said he approved the principle underlying the bill, and promised, on the part of the government, that the measure should receive careful consideration. The bill received a second reading by only eight majority. The bill for the abolition of game laws was briefly debated. Adjourned.

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CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill establishing a right of way of a Portage Lake and a River Improvement Company, and for a land grant to it. Referred.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the best feasible plan for reducing foreign commerce to American vessels. Tabled.

The bill appropriating $5,000 from the funds of the Freedmen's Bureau, in aid of the Wilberforce University. Passed.

The Consular Diplomatic bill was received from the House and referred.

The Senate resumed the Fifteenth Amendment enforcement bill.

After discussion by Messrs. Bayard, Saulsbury and Stewart the conference report was adopted, ayes 39, nays 11.

The Appropriation bill was proceeded with, the question being on the amendment by Mr. DRAKE to prevent the admission of a pardon or amnesty as evidence in the Court of Claims in cases of persons who have been adherents, and regulating the rule on the subject. The question was discussed by Messrs. Sawyer, Drake, Edmunds, Hamilton, of Texas, Salisbury and Nye, until recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The appropriation bill was taken up, and various amendments offered and debated without action.

The apportionment bill was reported from the judiciary committee. An amendment was offered to increase the number of members of the House from 25 to 283, from March 4, 1871, and strike out the requirement that in any State where there was a reduction of the number of Representatives will be reduced by the new apportionment, the reduction shall not take effect in the Forty-second Congress. The time within which the Superintendent of the Census shall submit to the Secretary of the Interior his preliminary report of the enumeration of inhabitants is extended from August 15th to October 1st.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday next was assigned for the business of the Committee on Banking and currency.

Messrs. FARNSWORTH, LOGAN, INGERSOLL and GARFIELD spoke against the Ku-Klux bill.

Mr. LYNCH then introduced the substitute agreed upon by the Committee, which, he said, the preamble as now, and simply allows for use in the construction of vessels of not less than 600 thousand tons, and that the iron and coal may be taken and consumed free of duty. The bill was then passed over.

Mr. WHEELER reported without amendment, the Senate Northern Pacific Railroad bill, recommitted.

Debate then proceeded upon the amendments offered previous to the recommittal of the bill, members explaining their propositions. New amendments were also offered and discussed.

The previous question was finally seconded and the main question ordered, yeas 107, nays 66.

Mr. HAWLEY'S amendment, which forbids the right of Congress to sell the lands in alternate sections in lots of one hundred and sixty acres, or beyond $2 50 an acre, was rejected, 75 to 74.

Mr. SARGENT'S amendment subjecting the land grant to the conditions of the pre-emption and homestead laws at $2 50 per acre was rejected, 73 to 66.

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Mr. HOWE stopping of the other amendments the House adjourned.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The examination of Wm. Comery, charged with placing obstructions on the Hartford and Erie railroad, resulted in holding him in five hundred dollars bail for trial.

The Boston Board of Trade excursion arrived in Chicago Tuesday night, and left at noon yesterday. They arrived in Salt Lake City, and reach San Francisco on Wednesday.

President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and his party, are in Chicago. They go to San Francisco in a few days.

Weston commenced his task of walking one hundred miles in twenty-two consecutive hours in New York at midnight. He retired.

There arrived at New York on Tuesday 1,646 emigrants.

The mysterious disappearance of J. C. Fyer, superintendent of the Pacific Express company, creates uneasiness. On the 14th inst. he left Toronto for Hamilton, to arrange for the appearance of the troupe there, since which time nothing has been heard from him. He attended his room in Toronto, intending to return thitherin a day or two. His accounts are all correct, and he was not given to dissipation.

The Cunard Steamship Company have purchased the piers of the Dry Dock Company in Brooklyn. The buildings of the Cunard Company will be removed from the foot of Clarke from the new docks after the first of July. During the summer the Hamburg docks will also be removed.

The Northwest Woman's Suffrage Convention commenced in Chicago yesterday. A large number of persons are present.

The Board of Delegates of the American Israelites closed their Convention in New York on Tuesday evening. Resolutions were passed recommending that the support of the Israelite shall hereafter be optional, and that the College, Philadelphia, A plan was also adopted for the printing and circulating of Jewish publications. Abraham Hart, of Philadelphia, was elected President for the ensuing year.

Sanford E. Church has about recovered his health. He appeared in the streets of Rochester yesterday, the first time in ten months.

A man, supposed to be George Livingston, was murdered Wednesday night and thrown into the river, at Newburgh. He was the victim of a relative of a young lady whom he seduced in New York.

A fearful murder was committed at Brazil, sixteen miles from Terre Haute, Indiana, yesterday evening at seven o'clock. Two men named Hawk and Miller got into a dispute near the depot in the village, and agreed to fight. Claim of seventy-five cents, when Miller stabbed Hawk in the neck with a large butcher knife, severing the jugular vein and causing death instantly. Deceased leaves a widow and six children in destitute circumstances. The murderer is under close arrest, and the whole village excited over the affair. He is a man of good character and much esteemed by his neighbors.

The election takes place in Richmond today. The spelling between the two parties is very bitter.

The next session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of the United States will be held at Vallejo, California.

The annual convention of the Episcopal Church, Diocese of Missouri, met in St. Louis yesterday.

James Donahue, a farmer, was run over by a coal roller and instantly killed last Wednesday, near Elgin, Illinois.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad took place yesterday at Chicago. The terms of Directors elect Wm. H. Osborn, G. Hunt, Thomas E. Walker and Jonathan Sturges having expired, they were re-elected by acclamation.

The loss by the great fire at Quebec foots up $500,000. About half covered by insurance. Four hundred and nineteen houses, a foundry, potash factory, two ships and a large quantity of lumber were destroyed.

A man by the name of Wm. Miller, while chopping to-day on the farm of Christian Baer, in Washington township, about six miles from Mansfield, was struck on the head by a tree which another party was felling, and instantly killed.

Wm. Dorsey, who assaulted J. W. Miller, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, on Tuesday, called at the office yesterday morning and asked for the latter. Mr. Miller's brother, Ed. Miller, a member of the local staff of that paper, presented himself to inquire his business, whereupon Dorsey characterized Miller as a liar, and a fight followed. Ed. Miller thereupon dealt Dorsey a well directed blow with his cane. Some skirmishing ensued, when Dorsey was taken in charge by the police interposing and taking Dorsey away.

The General Committee of Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and Ohio Mechanics' Institute, of Cincinnati, met last evening and unanimously commending the grand industrial exposition of manufactures, products and arts to be held in Cincinnati, commencing Wednesday, September 7, and continuing until October 15, to which artisans, manufacturers, inventors and all engaged in the production of works of art and ingenuity are invited to participate. Ample provisions have been made for the exhibition of machinery in motion, a prominent display of manufactures, works of art and products, and also for the display of horses, cattle and sheep. Arrangements are making for the cheap transportation of articles for exhibition from all parts of the country, and for their removal from depots and wharves of the city to the place of exhibition with safety and at low rates. Circulars containing full and specific information in regard to the exhibition, with the rules and regulations and blank applications for space can be obtained by addressing Able L. Frazier, Secretary.

The boy of Thomas Williams was found in a cabin near Central City, Neb., on the 20th, with his face stained with blood and a revolver by his side. Williams is missing. His attendant, a man named Howe, has been arrested on suspicion.

Yellow Sun, Blue Hawk and others, who were arrested last June for the murder of Elsworth McHurty, near Grand Island, were released a few days ago, Judge Dillon deciding that the United States Courts had no jurisdiction over them, as the deed was committed outside the reservation. They were rearrested yesterday and turned over for trial to the State Courts.

An Omaha dispatch says: Further particulars from Wood River state that Wm. Hall, a man murdered there on Thursday last is Huntsman, a native of Sweden. Letters state positively that the murder was committed by Winnebago Indians.

The main building, which contained all of the machinery of Lowth & Haines's agricultural improvement works at Swanton, Vermont, was burned Wednesday afternoon, including the contents. Loss $15,000; no insurance.

At the annual business meeting of the American Trade Society at Boston, a resolution recommending the dissolution of the Society was adopted.

It is stated on good authority that a warrant was issued at Cincinnati yesterday for the arrest of Maxwell P. Gaddis on charges of conspiring with Col. P. R. Roberts and J. A. Ehrhart to defraud the Government of revenue. The warrant is based on an affidavit made by Richard Rowe, who was cotier clerk for Gaddis while the latter was Assessor of the Second Ohio district.

MANITOBAH, or Manitoba—the word with or without the h—is greatly exercising the editorial mind of the New Dominion. Several of the more frivolous journals view the subject with levity, and actually think that it does not make much difference either way.

Use Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwatz's, (Formerly R. A. Fahnestock & Co.'s) pure white lead, it cannot be excelled. Trial

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WAR COMMENCED.

A BATTLE REPORTED AT FRANKLIN.

The Canadian Militia Defeated at Freligsburg.

Exciting News from All Points—The Irish Army Concentrating in Great Force—Its Organization and Commanders—Gen. O'Neil Arrested by the United States Marshal at St. Albans—The Whole Affair a Miserable Fizzle—United States Troops Arriving at St. Albans, &c., &c.

FROM THE AFTERNOON REPORT OF YESTERDAY

Gen. O'Neil has ordered the soldiers of the Irish Republican Army in New York and the Eastern States to assemble at St. Albans; those living in the West to move toward Malone—all to meet on the Vermont and New York frontier. This entire movement is said to be against the wishes of O'Neil's cabinet. Dissatisfaction is manifested, and disaster and defeat is predicted. The officers commanding the present raid are Gen. O'Neil, Cois, Donnelly, Lewis, Clingan and Le Caron. Gen. Gleason does not approve of the present movement.

During Tuesday some 500 men left New York for the frontier. Twenty more left Newark, N. J. Several car loads passed through Rochester Tuesday night from the West, ticketed for Malone. A body of thirty men, commanded by Capt O'Neil, left that city, and more followed yesterday.

About 100 Fenians left Albany for the West Sunday night. There were over three hundred at the depot anxious to go, but could not get transportation.

In Chicago the excitement is very great. A meeting was held Tuesday night and a considerable sum of money raised. Two companies were sent to the front, and five hundred more were to leave yesterday. The Western Fenians are acting in harmony with those in the East, and it is said demonstrations will be made on the Red River of the North and Canadian frontier will be attacked at once.

Toronto, May 25.—Intelligence has been received here that the Fenians crossed the line yesterday, and are taking a stand at Pigeon Hill, the old battle ground of 1866, where they fortified on the Sabbath, headed by the Stars and Stripes, and the Irish flag floating beneath. They arrived yesterday. Another thousand are at Burlington, awaiting shipment to St. Albans. It is stated the Fenians have gotten possession of the Canadian frontier will be attacked at once.

Toronto, May 25.—The greatest excitement still exists in regard to the Fenian raid, but the Government appears well advised of all the movements of the Fenians, and their every attempt at invasion. The Volunteer forces are pressing to the front with confidence.

MONTREAL, May 25.—News received here confirms the belief that the Fenians are determined to make a descent on Canada this week. A large number of men are assembled and embarking at Burlington, Vt. The Irish are in patrol a mile from Pigeon Hill at noon, and shortly before that a special train was at Potts-dam Junction with five hundred more. Fifty armed Fenians on their way to St. Albans, to cross the river at Noyan, passed through Hill. The Fenians are also said to have cut the telegraph wires at White Hall, and that a force of 1,000 had by this time actually crossed the frontier in force. Instructions were sent to Sorel to send all the militia there for the defense of the frontier. A considerable force left here yesterday afternoon for the front. The Montreal Garrison Artillery paraded last evening.

QUEBEC, May 25.—A large force of volunteers, including artillery, are under arms here.

ODELTOWN, May 25.—It is reported the Fenians have crossed the line at Pigeon Hill, Canada.

ALBANS, Vt., May 25.—A report received dated St. Albans, Vt., 4 P. M., stated that heavy fighting had been going on near Franklin since noon, between the forces under O'Neil and the Canadian militia.

ALBANS, May 25.—A company of the First United States Artillery, stationed at Fort Ontario, are under orders to move immediately.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The news from the Canadian frontier has created a panic among the Fenian headquarters are nearly deserted. The number of men left here is stated at 8,000, and 1,000 left Albany last night. Colonel Starr, Major Lawrence and Captain Gleason have gone. Hunter claims Fitzhugh Lee is to command the Fenians, and that Sheridan is to be second. Other Southern officers leave here tonight for Canada.

The latest report is that 600 United States troops started for the border. Telegrams from Buffalo say that the Fenians, 1,000 strong, have concentrated at Franklin, moved forward and entered Canada, threw out pickets and waited till the rest came up. Then they fought. Particulars very meagre. They were there met by a force of Canadian militia, and a fight ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the Canadians, who fled in confusion, leaving their guns behind. Several killed and wounded on both sides. Fresh reinforcements arrived this morning, loaded with Fenians, who left at once for the front.

BUFFALO, May 25.—Reports received at the Fenian headquarters are that an advance guard, under Captain Monagan, of Burlington, Vt., crossed the line at Franklin, and after a sharp fight with the Canadian militia, who were driven back, took possession of Pigeon Hill, the Fenians losing one killed and three wounded in the engagement. Reinforcing and joining a gun. General Donnelly is in command of the invading column, which had not yet advanced. A reliable report says that about half past eight o'clock this morning the Fenians destroyed the Railroad fifteen miles above Island Pond and five miles from the border, and two hundred and fifty men are now at work at the place to prevent a cattle train now on the way to Malone.

ODELTOWN, May 25.—Five hundred Fenians with arms, and between seventy-five and one hundred with horses and wagons, left Malone and military stores passed through Moscow last night. Reinforcements are also reported at Hogansburgh. Four hundred Fenians arrived at Watertown last night and this morning. Two companies went to Ogdensburg, and the rest to the front. Two companies of Canadian cavalry, with artillery, are organizing the cavalry. The Fenian pan of the campaign is said to be to send small parties of cavalry to destroy the railroad at various points, thus directing attention of the Canadian forces, while the body of the Fenians will make a grand attack in some unexpected quarter.

MONTREAL, May 25.—The latest dispatches received state that the Fenians are at Trout river, in Huntington county, intending to cross into Canada at that point, and at Covey Hill, two miles from the line. The 8 sixty-ninth regiment is expected to arrive at Huntington to-night. Reports of the number of three thousand are at Pigeon Hill and are throwing up intrenchments. Col. Bagot, of the Victoria Rifles, has gone down to the front with the Montreal volunteer force. Information has been received from Sherbrooke that the Fenians are acting in harmony with those in the East, and it is said demonstrations will be made in the Red River and Western districts. Sir E. Alleaz it is reported that O'Neil crossed the frontier to Canada Tuesday night, and that he has established his headquarters at Covington, Province of Quebec. The troops are moving to the front. Fifty men, one gun and a Colonel left this afternoon and evening for the East. There is quite an influx of Fenians from Franklin and 800 at Malone. The utmost concern is felt at Ottawa. The Grand Trunk track has been torn up between St. Armand and Alburgh, and the Montreal and Boston road yesterday. Trains loaded with recruits are constantly arriving. There are no United States troops at Pigeon Hill.

A special from Rouland, Vermont, states that the Fenians crossed the line at that point, and the Fenians crossed the line yesterday, and are taking a stand at Pigeon Hill, the old battle ground of 1866, where they fortified on the Sabbath, headed by the Stars and Stripes, and the Irish flag floating beneath. They arrived yesterday. Another thousand are at Burlington, awaiting shipment to St. Albans. It is stated the Fenians have gotten possession of the Canadian frontier will be attacked at once.

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